

This species is exactly intermediate between *Cytispora* and *Sphaeropsis*, scarcely agreeing with either genus; resembling the former in its delicate perithecium and oozing spores, and the latter in its simple cavity and spores. In both these points however an approach is made to *Cytispora*, therefore the predominance of characters points to this rather than the other. *Nemaspora grisea*, Corda, is we believe a young *Diplodia*.

437. *Micropera Drupacearum*, Lév. Ann. des Sc. Nat. May 1846, p. 283. On dead branches of cherry, King's Cliffe.

Centhospora Phacidioides, b. Desm. no. 1626 = *Cytispora foliicola*, Lib. no. 64 = *Cyt. pulveracea*, Berk. Br. Fl. vol. v. P. 2. p. 282.

[To be continued.]

XXXIV.—On the species of *Cercolabes* confounded under the name of *C. prehensilis*. By J. E. GRAY, Esq., F.R.S., Pres. Bot. Soc. &c.

MR. WATERHOUSE in his 'History of Mammalia' observes, that *C. prehensilis* "is frequently met with in Brazil and Guiana, and it occurs likewise in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, a district of Bolivia, in which nearly all the mammalia are identical in species with those of Brazil," ii. 411. Further on he proceeds to describe a specimen in the British Museum brought from Bolivia by Mr. Bridges.

When Mr. Waterhouse made these observations the specimen was not stuffed, and he could not examine the skull; since that period the skull has been removed, and I think its examination proves that the Bolivian species is perfectly distinct from those which are received from Brazil.

It may be thus defined:—

1. *Cercolabes prehensilis*. Brazilian Coendou.

Black and white varied. Quills white, with a broad subterminal reddish brown (or black) band; under part of the body and upper part of the base of the tail whitish, under part of the base and end of the tail dark brown; whiskers slender, black to the base; upper cutting-teeth smooth in front.

Young. Fur reddish with a few scattered spines.

Hab. Brazils, adult and young.

Var. ? On spines and under part and end of tail black.

Half-grown ?

Hab. Spanish Main.

2. *Cercolabes Boliviensis*. Bolivian Coendou.

White, slightly black varied. Quills white, with a rather nar-

row subterminal black-brown band; tail and underside of body white, scarcely black varied; whiskers thick, black, white at the base; upper cutting-teeth with a distinct subcentral longitudinal groove.

Young. Fur — ?

Cercolabes prehensilis, var. Waterhouse, N. H. Mamm. ii. 414.

The skull of the Bolivian specimen is much larger, wider over the orbits and much higher from the palate to the nose and forehead than in the Brazilian specimens: the grinders are considerably smaller, and it has the peculiar groove on the upper grinders, but the latter may be an accidental or individual peculiarity.

The following measurements in inches and lines of three skulls in the Museum collection will show these peculiarities. No. 1 is the skull of the Bolivian specimen; No. 2 that of the Brazilian specimen: these animals are nearly of the same size. No. 3 is a skull of a skeleton from the Brazils.

| | No. 1. | | No. 2. | | No. 3. | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|
| | in. | lin. | in. | lin. | in. | lin. |
| Skull: Length, entire | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 7½ |
| Width at orbit | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| —— over orbit | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6½ | 1 | 8½ |
| —— at nose | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 11½ |
| Height from palate to tip of nose ... | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 2 |
| —— from palate to top of forehead . | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9½ | 1 | 10 |
| —— of teeth series | 0 | 9½ | 0 | 9½ | 0 | 10 |

There is a specimen in the Museum which Mr. Waterhouse has described as a variety (Hist. Mamm. ii. 415). It is very distinct in appearance from either of the above, but best agrees with the specimen from the Brazils in the blackness and slenderness of the whiskers and the smoothness of the upper cutting-teeth, and the blackness of the tip of the tail, but differs in the general colours being much blacker, and in the underside of the body and tail being nearly black and only very slightly grizzled, and especially in the tips of some of the spines on the sides being yellow. I strongly suspect it will prove a third species, to which the name of *C. tricolor* might be attached.

XXXV.—On the characteristic Fossils of the Chalk Formation.

By L. VON BUCH*. Communicated by Prof. J. NICOL.

THROUGHOUT all the members of the chalk formation, three chief forms of organic beings seem especially adapted to serve as characteristic fossils. These are the *Ammonidæ*, the *Trigonidæ*, and

* From Betrachtungen über die Verbreitung und die Grenzen der Kreide-Bildungen. Bonn, 1849.